## A CANAL-BOAT GRAVEYARD.

THE CURIOUS COMMUNITY IN THE FOUR-TEENTH-ST. BASIN, HOBOKEN.

GLD SETTLERS AND THEIR RAMSHACKLE CRAFT THAT WILL NEVER FLOAT AGAIN-

curious place in Hoboken is the old "boat graveyard." etherwise known as the Fourteenth-st. herwise known as the Fourteenth-st. various stages of rottenness and repair are lying about in the black mud or floating on the tide. At least fifty families live on these boats, some of whom have lived there many years. Others are waiting only long enough for their boats to be repaired. The "graveyard" has a community life of its own, with a saloon, a mayor, and a town The saloon is built on a canal-boat that was pump. The saloon is built on a canal-boat that was

Ing employed in winter as barges to carry coal and lumber up and down the Hudson.

The canal-boats that repair to the Hoboken basin are not as a rule sumptuously furnished, even for a woman's deft hand, and have a homelike and attractive appearance. Nearly every cabin has a canary bird, and some of them have several, the raising of canary birds being one of the few sources of extra income available to a woman whose life is spent in such narrow quarters, travelling constantly from place to place. Plants and vines are in nearly every window, and the decks are often converted into flower-gardens. Lithographs and colored prints adorn the walls of the cabins. On the deck in the rear of the cabin an awaing is usually spread, and under this a hammock is swung, making a cool retreat from the heat of a summer's afternoon.

Monday is washday in "the grayevard" as else.

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Monday is washday in "the graveyard," as elsewhere, and the scene there is lively and picturesque in the extreme. Early in the morning every boat has a woman with a washtub on deck, and later in the day the clothes float from the lines in bewildering mazes. Monday in fact is the only day in the week that has its special celebration. Sunday is much the same as any other day, except that some of the men stop work and ile around on the boats stacking and telling stories. Most of the men who are permanent members of the community are ship carpenters, who make their living



several windows, and being freshly covered with green paint. This is the City Hall, too, and the Mayor's office. In front of it is the town pump—a city hydrant—from which the occupants of the canal-boats procure all the water they need for domestic and drinking purposes.

To the old inhabitants, the aristocrats, who have lived there many years and pay wharfage for their water to the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as though the craft could be some the same terms as the country in the boats of the transient settlers. Unless there is a special reason for hurrying the work, they "lay off" Sundays and join the groups charge in the boats of the transient sentiles. The could be some the same terms as the country in the same terms as the co

boats on the same terms as though the craft could really float, the town pump and the City Hall are conveniently situated. To the others-the floating ulation of the colony, as it were, the route to



INTERIOR OF A CANAL-BOAT CABIN.

the source of water supply is often devious and uncertain. They must walk over canal-boats full of treacherous holes and tied together by ropes apparently intended to trip the unwary and throw them headlong into bottomless coze or muddy water. This route often leads in mazes about the dense impact of boats, avoiding an open space here or an obstruction there, until the explorer is inclined to throw up his hands in despair and beg for s guide to take him once more to solid land and an untainted atmosphere.

of a family owns his own home, but he has to pay



THE BOW OF AN OLD BOAT.

for a place to keep it. The boats belonging to the old settlers, it is true, could not be sold or given away unless they were still to be used as houses and left in their present places, and then they would be of no further use in the world. The people who live on them are not over-scrupulous as to their surroundings.

'Yes, there mout be malaria here," said one old woman who looked as though malaria germs might be her chief article of diet. "I guess there be. The childurn has chills 'n fever a good share of the



"AFTER WORK."

fime, but I guess they'll get used to it after awhile like they does to 'skeeters. They ain't no use of havin' screens here to keep the 'skeeters out, 'enuse go right through 'em. Lor'! Screens! You might as well have fron bars."

The most picturesque life in the basin is that of the transient dwellers whose boats are moored there for repairs, or waiting for a "haul." They are in the habit of living largely in the open hir, moving leisurely through the valleys of the Mothe Hudson, and brenthing the clear. Lealing of the Hudson, and brenthing the clear. Lealing of atmosphere of the unspoiled country. These upcountry boatmen are a strong, vigorous by worn of, do not take kindly to the squalled atmosphere and swarming mosquitoes of "the grave lad". Their boats are for the most part clean and sand some, and their cabins are models of neatness and comfort. Every cabin has its bed and table like latter being a wide board permanently fastened spains the wall. The stove may be in the same form, but usually it is in a separate apartment and in well equipped canal-boats of the highest class there are sometimes as many as four apartments, which permit of considerable luxury in living.

On these boats children are born and bred, learning the sharp tricks of their trade, but little of the above death of the interest of the boats are in use the year round, best of the boats are in use the year round, best of the boats are in use the year round, best of the missing the way fin a basin like the one in Hoboken. of the Hudson, and breathing the clear,

THE TRIAL AT BAR.

A PECULIAR FORM OF PROCEDURE TO BE USED IN DR. JAMESON'S CASE,

What is known in English jurisprudence as a "trial at bar" is the most solemn and impressive mode of inquiry known in the British Empire, and accement by the Government in London that it is about to be invoked in the case of Dr. Jameson constitutes a guarantee to the accused that his actions will be investigated in the most careful, impartial and passionless manner known, and to the Transvaal Government a proof that Mr. Chamberlain's promise regarding the bringing to justice of its former prisoners is about to be fulfilled as completely as possible.

A trial at bar differs materially from any other form of criminal inquiry and owes its origin to the day when Judges were more susceptible to political and social bias than they are to-day, and when it was, therefore, considered dangerous to the Inter-ests of justice to confide to a single judge the direction of a criminal inquiry into facts which had strongly excited public feeling. Even the occupants of the English bench to-day, in spite of their welldeserved reputation for impartiality are, after all, different, like so many statues of stones, to questions that have moved the Nation to its very heart, or remained untouched by the contending current of public passion. The trial at bar is destined to ob viate the danger of men being tried and a jury influenced by a single Judge innocently and unconsciously approaching his task with prejudice for or against the prisoner or prisoners before him. The principal distinction of a trial at bar lies in the that it must take place before a tury and more than one Judge. The number of the latter is unlimited and must be fixed by the Lord Chief Justice of England; but three or four are the usual

Each one of the Judges takes an active part in the proceedings, can put questions to witnesses and can even sum up the evidence and direct the jury, if he differs from his colleagues or desires to emphasize any point that he deems them to have overlooked or neglected. Another difference from the ordinary criminal trial is to be found in the fact that the court at bar is in no way bound by the duration of the legal term, can make any ar rangement it pleases for the continuance, adjournment and cessation of proceedings, as well as for the place where the inquiry is to be conducted. Lastly, the proceedings at bar, unlike at an ordinary criminal trial, are not final, and a rehearing of the case may always be applied for, either by reason of questions of evidence or informality of

A trial at bar is so called from the ancient arrangement of the court. In the olden times the room or hall in which justice was dispensed was simply partitioned off by a rail or bar, on one side of which sat the Judge, and on the other side stood the counsel, litigants and general public. When a person was in the position of opposing the Crown, either in civil or criminal proceedings, he was compelled to appear during the whole trial at the bar in full view of the court, so as to be easily within reach of the executive in case it became necessary

reach of the executive in case it became necessary to put into force any judgment of the tribunal passed against him.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries trials at bar were numerous, but it recent times so great has been the confidence of the people and of the successive Governments in the importiality and ability of every individual member of the bench, that in England this form of trial has been invoked only five times in criminal cases within the last hundred years. The two most recent instances are the Tichborne case, in 1872, resulting in the condemnation to penal servitude of the imposter, Orton, and the prosecution of the late Mr. Bradlaugh in 1884 for having voted in Parliament without having previously taken the statutory oath. In 1864 an Irish Judge of the Dublin Court of Common Pleas was tried at bar before four Judges for criminal libel. In 1817 Thistiewood and a number of his configurates were tried for incitement to rebellion, while in 1841 the ringleaders of the sanguinary riots at Bristol were likewise tried at bar.

THE HOBOKEN COUNTERFEITERS.

IDENTIFIED AS MEMBERS OF A CRIMINAL FAMILY IN THE WEST-THEIR WOMAN CONFEDERATE

After more than two weeks of hard work the Se eret Service agents in this city have succeeded in discovering the identity of the woman who was ar rested in Hoboken on Jt ly ' for passing counterfeit silver dollars, and who refused to give her name, styling herself "Jane Doe," The two men who ac companied her now also are known. The woman's real name is Mrs. Mary Knapp, and she is the wife of Arthur O. Knapp, who two years ago conducted the Progressive Printing Establishment in Buffalo, N. Y., but who is now in business in Boston. Mrs. Knapp, the Secret Service agents have learned, about two years ago was attended for a nervous isease by an alleged medical specialist who called himself Dr. H. Clark, his office being in East Gene see-st., Buffalo. He cared her, and Mrs. Knapp later left her husband and became the doctor's

In December, 1895, the doctor and Mrs. Knapp went to Chicago, where they lived in one of the main streets as "Dr. G. H. Hall and wife." There they were joined by "Dr. Hall's" brother. Between January 1 and the latter part of March, 1896, the three manufactured something like 2,000 counterfelt silver dollars. They passed many of them in

housekeeper.

Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Plumbers and Gas Fitters of New-York were held yesterday afternoon and evening at Sulzer's Harlem River -hundre 1-and-twenty-sixth-st. and Sec ond-ave. The games were governed by the amateur athletic rules, and were under the direction of S. See, the well-known starter and manager of athletic contests. E. C. Carter was the handi-The sports were of an interesting character, many of those entered in the different contests coming from the ranks of the best known athletic associations in and around New-York. Owing to the pleasant weather there was a large attendance of spectators, who took a lively interest in all the contests.

The day was not without its comical incidents. In the 440-yard open race a fat man strolled aimless-ly on to the track just as the runners were making a turn. A collision occurred, and the fat man was sent sprawling on his back. He spent the remainder of the day looking for the athlete who "trun him down." In the three-legged race only two teams started. Daly and Haggarty, of New-York, who won the race last year, jumped into the lead at the flash of the pistol and made a runaway race of it, romping home winners by over fifty yards. They were loudly cheered. The half-mile race for plumbers' helpers was a

hard fought contest. All the youngsters ran as it their lives depended upon it. A red-headed man, with a voice like a fog-horn, followed them around the inclosure, yelling with all the power of his lungs: "Go it, Charlie!" "Git after thim, Charlie!" Little Charlie did his best to "Steady, Charlie!" respond to the red-headed man's shouts of encouragement, but he was never in it. At the turn he was badly jostled and bumped, got a bug in his mouth and collapsed. When the race was ended the red-headed man rushed to the judges and made a vigorous protest in Charile's behalf. A policeman squelched him.

After the games there were supper and dancing.

which lasted far into the evening. The winners in the different contests follow:

One hundred yards (open)—Wen by S. K. Thomas, Y. M. C. A.; second, A. M. Slater. Time—10 2-5 sec.
One hundred yards (trade)—Won by F. C. Flores. St. Bartholomew A. A.; second, George Shumway, 224 Regiment A. A. Time—10 1-3 sec.
Six hundred yards (novice)—Won by C. J. Gregory, National A. A.; second, G. Weinbrecht, N. Y. S. A. C. Time—1:27 3-5.

Four hundred and forty yards (open)—Won by M. Waters, W. H. Y. M. C. A.; second, H. W. Drury, M. C. A. Time—58 1.5 sec. One-mile walk-Won by L. Liebgold, N. J. A. C.; second, J. Ward, Time-6:52.

Three-legged race. Won by Daly and Haggarty; second, Christie and Ward. Time-38 2.5 sec. Half mile (open)—Won by William Lupton, N. Y. M. C. A.; second, Charles Dittmar, National A. C. Time—2:12:3-5. Half mile (trade)—Won by F. C. Flores; second, John Barry, N. Y. S. A. C. Time—2:32 1-5.

Half mile (trade)—Won by F. C. Fiores; second, John Barry, N. Y. S. A. C. Time—232 1-5.

One mile (open)—Won by J. J. Burke, N. J. A. C.; second, D. J. Donovan, Xavier A. C. Time—5:05:3-5.

Half mile (helpers)—Won by David Hall; second, William Waliace, Olympia A. C. Time—2:31.

The officials of the games were; Referee, M. A. Cummings, Bay Ridge Athletic Club; judges at the finish, George Sutton, New-York; John Dooling, Navier Athletic Club, T. H. Wilson, Brooklyn, and W. Thompson, New-York; cierk of the course, Pastime Athletic Club; T. H. Wilson, Brooklyn, and W. Thompson, New-York; cierk of the course, Charles Hall, Atlantic City Athletic Club; assistants, J. Damery, St. George Athletic, and H. Sesselberg, Staten Island; judge of walking, D. C. England, New-York; scorers, John Burns, New West Side Athletic Club; inspectors, M. L. Chares, New-York; Thomas Denonley, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and L. Davenport, I. S. Athletic Club, starter and manager, S. D. See, The festival was in charge of the following Committee of Arrangements; John H. Dunn, chairman; William P. MeManus, secretary; John Lee, treasurer; George J. Anderson, Thomas P. Christie, Cornellus Smallen, Walter Ward, Francis J. McNamara, Alexander Winant, William J. Twomey, Patrick J. Lawiess, John Alcorn, The dancing was in charge of: Floor Manager, Andrew Smith; assistant floor managers, Frank Lizette, and Edward S. Lynch; Floor Ommittee, William Hitzgerald, chairman; Phillip Weinshelmer, David Morrison, George Korb, John Ahlwetter, Thomas Wheeler, Denaid Campbell, John O'Neill, Edward Farley, Edward J. Carroll and John F. Dolan; Reception Committee, James E. McGovern, chairman; Robert Higgins, John Martin, Michael Higgins, Daniel O'Brien, James Carraher, Charles Abercromble, James D. Mullar-Rey, Frank Kane, Frank Wilson and George Lough-ran.

The officers of the society are: Charles Ward, president; M. B. Nicholson, vice-president; John F. Dolan; Reception Committee, James

key, Frank Kane, Frank Wilson and George Lough-ran.

The officers of the society are: Charles Ward, president; M. R. Nicholson, vice-president; John F. Crowley, recording secretary; William Campbell, financial secretary; George J. Anderson, treasurer; Bernard Speer, sentry; James Hammill, David Dev-lin, William P. McManus, John Farrell, John Al-corn, David Jones and Daniel Scholl, directors, and Daniel Mahoney, Patrick J. McGuire, William Smith, John Fltzpatrick and Thomas Murphy, auditors.

### A SARDINE TRUST NOW.

MAINE PACKERS OF THE AMERICAN SUB-STITUTE FOR THE FISH RAISE PRICES 35 PER CENT.

The craze for forming commercial trusts has ex-tended to the packers of American sardines, between twenty and thirty of whom, in Eastport, Me., organized a combination about four weeks ago. Since then the price of Maine sardines has advanced about 25 per cent a case. Each case contains 100 boxes, weighing one-fourth of a pound apiece. Before the formation of the trust the price was from \$2 to \$2 % a case, but now the goods are firmly advance is predicted by some holders. The leaders in the combination are said to be A. E. Brown, F. Capen, Blanchard & Sons and George O'Grady, of Eastport, and Wolff & Reesing, Importers, at No. 62 Front-st., in this city. At the office of the latter firm all information was refused to a reporter who called there regarding the trust, which was osten sibly organized "merely to establish a uniform scale

in connection with the sale of other kinds of food, extensively deals in all kinds of sardines at wholesale, said to a Tribune reporter yesterday: "It is a fact that a combination has been formed, and that the advance in prices is the result of the action.

The Maine men mentioned are all sardine packers. Wolff & Reesing are heavy handlers of sardines. and have been accustomed to make large financial advances to the packers, most of whom lack the amount of capital necessary to carry on their business without such aid. Lately the packers have found it difficult to obtain loans. Formerly they could get advances from bankers and shippers equal in amount to 90 per cent of the value of their goods, but now they are unable to obtain loans for more than 50 per cent of the value. This is largely the result of the financial and business depressi that has prevailed under the present National Administration, capitalists being timid about lending money except on really gilt-edged security, and son jobbers have been and still are unwilling to purchase large stocks in advance of their immediate requirements, preferring to pursue a 'handpolicy rather than to run the risk of g their stocks.

diale requirements, preferring to pursue a "handto-mouth policy rather than to run the risk of
overloading their stocks.

"The sardine packers have not been able to make
any money for two or three years, and some have
met with constant losses during that time. This is
caused partity by overproduction, partly by general
business depression, and partly by severe competition among the packers. I have realized these
facts from the first, and have frequently advised
that some action should be taken to enable the
packers to make a living profit. The report that
the present condition of affairs has been brought
about by competition with importers of French sardines is simply ridiculous. There is as much difference between Chelik and cheese. The French
sardines are real sardines tender and sweet, and are
carefully packed in pure olive oil. The American
so-called sardines are nothing but diminutive shad,
coarse in fibre and strong in flavor. They are carelessiy packed in common cottonseed oil, which is
often rancid. The Maine Legislature a few years
ago ordained that a certain proportion of olive oil
should be used with the cottonseed oil, but the law
seems to be a 'dead letter,' and cottonseed oil is
used almost as freely as ever. When French sardines readily command from \$5 to \$250 a box, any
one can see that there is no chance for competition
between them.

"The American packers are said to have a large
surplus stock, some of which is two or three years
oid, on hand. Their goods are almost wholly consumed by the negroes of the South and the poorer
classes of Italians in this city. We send large
quantities to the South and sell many to the cheap
Italian and other common retail grecers. Whether
or not there will be a further advance in the price
of the American product, I am unable to predict.
It is a matter that will depend wholly upon future
consumption and business conditions."

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AN OLD INVENTOR'S ROMANCE.

M. GERARD'S PATHETIC STORY OF STRUG-GLE AND FAILURE IN NEW-YORK.

In the death of Peter Gerard, an aged and almost unknown inventor and littérateur, who was found cold and lifeless in his bare little attle room at No. 44 Clinton Place, a few days since, the city loses a character full of interest, pathos and mystery. M. Gerard was a thinker, theorist, inventor whose light was doomed to be hid under a bushel by an adverse combination of circumstances. Who he was, what his birth and antecedents, what brought him to this country are matters of conjecture. Since his coming to New-York his life had been that of a recluse. Most of his time had been spent in his room (which answered as well the purposes of a workshop) and in certain well-beaten paths from which he seldom strayed.

When Louis Fleischmann, the well-known baker of this city, received a letter, many years ago, from M. Gerard, from some little town in Virginia, say ing that he had discovered a new process of making a palatable bread at a greatly reduced cost of manufacture, he wrote him to come to this city, and if his invention proved all that was claimed for it he would buy the formula from him. So one day M. Gerard presented himself at the office of Mr. Fleischmann, made a sample of the bread, which caught the fancy of the baker, and there was a contract made between the inventor and himself by which M. Gerard was to receive a royalty on every 100 loaves of the bread sold. The be found in the market, although it has never made itself famous as a selling commodity. It was the mainstay of the old inventor, however, for as his means diminished and his circumstances be came pinched with poverty he was certain of three meals a day at the restaurant of Louis Fleischmann, where a chair was always reserved for him at a certain table. His greatest trial was to earn enough to pay for the rent of his room. To do this he would often do work for his landlord, consisting chiefly of addressing envelopes at \$1 a thousand. His landlord was in the sewing machine business and had occasion to send out circu lars to his trade.

One of M. Gerard's acquaintances, in describing the old Frenchman, said: "When he first came to this city he wore a smooth face and had a complexion that would have been the envy of many a professional beauty. Only lately he took to wearing a beard. He was a quiet, unassuming man, would never talk about himself or his past, and had all the native politeness for which his race is noted. We all liked the old man. When he became so poor I once asked him if he had no relative to whom he could appeal for assistance, and that was the only time I ever heard him refer to his family in any way. Replying, he told me that he had no one but a sister, who lived somewhere in Belgium, and who was rich. He had had some quarrel with her, and it would be the last thing in the world for him to write to her for aid. He said that even though he was old he preferred to work for his own support, and he felt sure that with the wonday make his everlasting fortune.

Outside of a few persons he seldom spoke to a soul. One of his favorite expressions, when speaking of his inventions, was: "Mark my vord; I haf ze good ting." Another was, "If only I haf ze monie to start my project, I could mak ze grand fortune." A clerk in the store of E. Jaimes, from whom M. Gerard rented his room, said when asked if he knew the old Frenchman

"Oh, yes; I have seen him for many years. But he never spoke to me except on two occasions. The last time was only a day or two before he died, one-wheel cycle which he had just designed. He was certain that he had hit upon something of great value. It was a great surprise for me to have him speak to me, as he seldom took notice of

certain long intervals M. Gerard would appear in a brand new slik hat. It was always a mystery how he managed to get it. He was also scrupulously neat in his linen and personal appearance. His clothes appeared to be of the best material, but did not hang as if they had been made for him, and the conclusion was drawn that there must have been some one who kept the old gentleman supplied

When he had finished his supper at Fleischmann's, M. Gerard, as regular as clockwork, would start out from the side door, walk up to Broadway with his hands folded at his back, and then would turn up town to Union Square, where he could be seen sitting until late in the evening, i sually in company with his one true and trusted itlend, M. Charles O. de Juville, a graduate of the Prench University, who is now a teacher of innatures and

charles O. de Juville, a graduals of the French at seems to be a 'dead letter,' and cottonseed oil is used almost as freely as ever. When French sating command from \$\foating{\frac{1}{2}}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$

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hapes, Cheapest prices.

railroads which Thomas Scott almost took hold of. Then there was his process for taking the scale from beans so that they might be more generally satisfactory as food. That was a good thing; but aims! no one took hold of it. He was always studying, thinking and evolving projects. And such a machinist! He knew all about this line of business."

machinst! He knew all about this line of business."

Then M. de Juville branched off to tell what a prolific writer M. Gerard had been. In a corner of the room was a pile of books and manuscript which he said had been the property of his late laimented (friend. Picking up a paper-covered novel of an old style, he exclaimed:

"That was M. Gerard's masterpiece."

The novel bore the title of "Centaurine," by D. Gerardy, and was dedicated "to the people of New-York in remembrance of their kind hospitality to the author." A strange dedication for a novelist to make to a people who knew him not! D. Gerardy and been a nom de plume. "How to Build a City," was another work of Gerard's which was published. It contained many new ideas in architecture and was replete with practical suggestions. Street cars were to be run beneath the surface of the streets, and bridges at street corners were to do away with the dameers of street corners were to do away with the dameers of street crossling. A French tragedy and three French comedies also came from his pen, but were never produced. But M. Gerard's last invention was looked upon by his friend M. de Juville as being the most promising of all, and he had looked for great things from it when death intervened and took him away.

"You see," said the old pertrait painter, his face lighting up with enthuslaem. "M. Jaimes, my friend's landlord, suggested the idea to him and he went right to work on it, and he less than a week's time he had evolved the whole idea and drawn

lighting up with enthusiaem. "M. Jaimes, my friend's landlord, suggested the idea to him and he went right to work on it, and in less than a week's time he had evolved the whole idea and drawn the plans for the machine. He took it to Stivers, the carriage maker, who said that he had struck the right thing, and wanted him to try to invent a one-wheel carriage, which he had been at work on also just before his death. Mr. Stivers was going to have both sets of drawings submitted to experts and if found perfect, was going in with the capital to make the machines. And just then, when it looked as if, after years of walting, success was coming to him, M. Gerard died. Yes, my dear sir, died; and it, his friend, never knew it until after he was buried."

M. Gerard died as he had Pved for many years, alone. He was found by his landlord, Mr. Jaimes, lying on the floor of his room, He was partly dressed and from his position it was evident that at the time he suffered a stroke of paralysis. So few were those who knew him that his absence from any of his usual haunts was noticed only by the waiter at Fleischmann's and his friend, De Juville, who missed him from the square on Sunday. Louis Fleischmann gave the body of the old French inventor a respectable burial. M. de Juville said that his friend was seventy-six years old. The effects of the deceased man were taken in charge by the city. Whatever relatives he had are ignorant of his death, and it is more than probable that his inventions, finished and unfinished, have died with him.

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Ligione Giuesppe Garibadi di Muino Socorno di New-York
Supreme Court Special Te m Part II Before Stover,
J.—Court opens at 10:30 a.m. Ex patte matters.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part III—Adjourned for
the term.
Supreme Court—Appellate Term—Adjourned until Mosday, July 27.
Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.
Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Before Fitzgerald, 8.—
Court opens at 10:30 a.m. Ni day calendar. Willa for
probate: John W. Miler, Maria S. Kenyon, Joseph Topp,
Leah Schwab, Bridget Colahan, Gestge Houssen, Vincent
C. King, Emily K. Lav's, Abraham Krame, at 10:30 a.m.
City Court—Special Term—Before Fitzelmons, J.—
Court opens at 10 a.m. afolions at 10:30 a.m.

AXIS DEER IN NEW QUARTERS.

The axis deer at Central Park were moved from the deer-house to deer paddock No. 1 yesterday. As paddock No. 1 has been the home of the wapitiek, it was necessary to move it to paddock No. 4. "Billy" Snyder, the elephant keeper, assisted by a couple of park workmen, threw the big elk down and bound him. During the binding process the elk tossed his head to the side and caught Snyder's "jumper" on his antlers. Snyder a transled to the elk tossed his head to the side and caught Snyder's "jumper" on his antiers. Snyder struggled to free himself, but before he did so his "jumper" was in spreds. The elk was placed on the grass cart end carried to his new home with the other wapitis.

The axis deer are small and pretty. They are of a light brown color, spotted with white. No difficulty was experienced in placing them in the deer paddock. Director Smith moved the axis deer from their old quarters, which were small and somewhat dark, to their new outdoor quarters, so that visitors to the menagerie may be able more easily to see their good points.